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per annum.

No. 18,896.

號十月七年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.

日丁次歲年六國民華中

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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passport or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register their
names under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PLEASE TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SEVENDAYS

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
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Sevens and p.m. tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office—
No Seven tickets will be issued, until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
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COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916,
£23,970,567.

I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Fund £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,520
Sinking Fund Account £25,220

£23,970,567

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466

Life and Annuity £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £78,940

£5,539,238

The Administrative Funds of the various
Branches are a purely invested fund, and
Act of Parliament are set aside to meet
the claims of the respective Departments
of the Company's Business.

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General Managers.

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Steel Building Work of every Description.
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT
DEMANDED.

Stockholm, July 9.
The German Minority Socialists
have issued a Manifesto announcing
their views of peace.

The Manifesto demands a general
disarmament as the sole means of
destroying militarism. It denounces
economic warfare and demands com-
pulsory arbitration at the conclusion
of peace, without annexations or
indemnities, and the re-establishment
of Serbia as an independent nation.
It also declares that it would be
unjust to treat Russia, Poland,
different from Austria-Germany,
Poland, and favours a referendum
on the matter of Alsace and Lor-
raine and the payment of compensa-
tion to Belgium.

The Manifesto also denounces the
policy of colonial conquests.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, July 9.
Reports of the Reichstag debate
following Dr. Erzberger's speech
show that he was supported by the
National Liberals and Progressives.

The Chancellor spoke for an hour
and a half. He declined to bind
himself to "no annexations" and
"no indemnities," and his speech
caused great dissatisfaction.

Not only the Socialists but the
Liberals and other parties are
demanding the introduction of the
Parliamentary system, with the
appointment of the leading Deputies
of all parties to Ministerial posts.

Another demand is the introduc-
tion in the Reichstag of franchise in
Prussia.

RUSSIA AND THE MONARCHY IN GREECE.

WHY RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE
WITHDRAWN FROM GREECE.

DISAGREEMENT WITH OTHER
ALLIES.

PETROGRAD, July 9.

The Government in a statement
on the Balkan Conference, states that
the Government formally protested
against the recent steps of the other
Allies in Greece, and, while not
animated by a desire to support
Constantine, of whom we disapprove
and of whose personal policy we
continue completely to disapprove,
we do not approve of the means
employed, forcibly to substitute one
King for another. We maintained
in the negotiations with the Allies
that the choice of the form of
Government for Greece, as well as
the administrative organisation, ap-
pertained exclusively to the Greek
people.

The statement adds that for these
reasons the Government refused to
allow Russian troops to participate
in the expedition to the south of
Greece.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

RAIDING ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 9.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:

We carried out a raid to the
south-east of Hargreave and took
35 prisoners.

On July 7 a raid to the south-
east of Hargreave.

THE LONDON AIR-RAID.

THE INADEQUACY OF THE
DEFENCE.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

LONDON, July 9.

"What is wrong with our air
defences?" is the keynote of this
morning's comments. No attempt is
made to conceal the dissatisfaction that
the raiders escaped so easily.

The Times says that the raid has
produced much anger among the public and
the Government must be prepared to
face widespread indignation. It was
clear that all our aerial arrangements
required fresh investigation.

The Daily Chronicle says that the
raid was not exactly a feather in the
cap of the Government or of Viscount
French. London's defences must be
strengthened.

The Daily Mail calls upon the War
Cabinet to deal promptly with those
responsible for the miserable display of
incompetence.

The result of to-day's sitting in the
House of Commons is awaited with the
keenest interest. Mr. Claud Lowther
will move an adjournment this afternoon.
He is strongly supported.

INCIDENTS OF THE RAID.

Despite the downpour of rain yester-
day, thousands of people visited the
damaged districts, including brake loads
of Dominions' Representatives and other
prominent personages. They were
most surprised at the smallness of the
damage as compared with the whole-
sale destruction in France.

Numerous narrow escapes are report-
ed. Three hundred girls in a factory
descended to the cellars and a bomb ex-
ploded, blocking the exit. The police
and public hastily cleared the wreckage
and the girls marched out unhurt.

A shell struck a famous drapery
establishment which was crowded with
women buying at a sale, when a
parapet crashed to the pavement, and a
shell ricocheted to the other side of the
street, damaging a restaurant.

A bomb fell on the centre of a block
of six-storey warehouses, and a fire broke
out simultaneously with the explosion.
Some of the workers are missing and it
is feared they are buried beneath the
debris.

One poor quarter suffered badly.
The usual Saturday open-air market was
proceeding, when bombs were dropped
wholesale. An eye-witness saw shops
falling across the street, and the police
and special constables extricated three
dead men, and then found three
children and a woman alive. All the
stalls were blown to smithereens.

A thrilling episode was witnessed in
the East End. A British airman dived
four or five times, in rapid succession, in-
to the enemy, scattering them tempo-
rarily. In one dive he cut off one of the
enemy, who fell hundreds of yards
behind his companions, but eventually
regained his position.

It is supposed that the enemy
machines each carried two observers.
The raiders had the advantage of never
being attacked in force; it was always
a case of our isolated fliers doggedly
hanging on to the enemy's formidable
formation.

One of the buildings bombed was a
popular resort of Germans before the
war.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS.

Anti-German riots spread to the north
of London. Thousands of people, large-
ly women, marched through the streets
shouting "Down with the Germans."
Several shops belonging to Germans
were wrecked. The damage amounted to
several thousands of pounds. A police-
man was hurt and there were several
arrests.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL
LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1940

NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL has received blanks and copies of registration regulations for the registration of American citizens subject to the conscription law known as the "Selective Service Act" and is prepared to arrange for the registration of Americans subject to that act.

Hongkong, July 6, 1917. 1937

NOTICE.
CLOSING UP SALE.

TREMBENDOUS Reductions in prices less than cost, no reasonable offer refused.

M. GAINES,
Alexandra Building,
Hongkong, July 4, 1917. 1927THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

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CREDIT.

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A SPECIALITY.

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CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN)
COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (mined in Bankers as SEBASTIAN or BANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL, compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or BANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

As Sebastian Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebastien Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

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Commission 2½% to 5%
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Samples sent from E.U. Agents.
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WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
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"Embassy"

No. 77

W. D. & H. O. WILLS EMBASSY
NOW SOLD

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CIGARETTES

CONVENIENT FOR THE POCKET

Ask your Tobacconist for a Tin of

25

"Embassy"

No. 77

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

BRITISH BUSRA

BUSIEST WATERWAY EAST OF
SUEZ.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER

A special correspondent of The Englishman, writing from Busra on April 7th, says:—

The actual town of Busra is not the town of the British occupation. Real oriental Busra, with its narrow, dirty streets and covered bazaars, lies a mile or so up the Ashur Creek, away from the main stream of the Shatt-ul-Arab. British lines for many miles the banks of what is now and will be till the end of the war the busiest waterway east of Suez. And while the old city sleeps in immemorial calm, the new city proclaims the arrival of yet another conquering host in a land where armies have marched to victory or defeat, where Empires have risen and fallen since the dawn of history.

When the British army first landed near Busra nothing but a belt of date palms reached down to the water's edge. The Lynch steamers plied up and down the placid stream whose most familiar craft was the lazy, down-moving Mahal. The stream is full now of more active and more modern craft, and the river banks are lined with jetties from below the Ashur Creek to Margil, five or six miles up the stream. The date palms have been cleared away in many places to make room for jetties, and other buildings necessary to the base of an expeditionary force. The clearing of the palm alone has been an expensive business.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

Whatever may have been the agricultural value of the land before the arrival of the British there is no doubt that the works that have since been carried out there enormously increased the value of the river frontage. Large tracts of land have been recovered from the river. The river bed close to the banks has been dredged so as to permit ocean-going steamers to come alongside, and the mud recovered from the river has been pumped on to the shore levelling it up well above the surface of the stream and creating land suitable for building on. The Busra district is divided into five sections:—Barr City, Makina, Margil, River, front and Timooma. The frontage near Ashur was the first place at which the British arrived and for this reason it has become the seat of the base headquarters and the lines of communication headquarters. But the real developments have taken place in the Margil section. Here the

railway terminus has been made and troops and horses are unloading and discharging in a steady stream and with an exactitude of organisation and a quickness of despatch very different from the state of affairs at the commencement of the campaign. The noise of hammers is heard all day long, in the railway repair workshops, on the river front where the Inland Water Transport section is busy erecting river craft of all kinds. In much of the work that has been carried out there is an appearance of permanence. It is not so much capital thrown away as inevitably the case with a great deal of the expenditure incurred during this war. All these wharves and workshops and railways are destined to play an important part in the future development of the country, and in that sense they are a profitable investment. So, also, are the wide roads, built of concrete, that have been driven through the palm-tree belt into the desert, the electric light laid to all the important buildings in military occupation, and the water-supply that is carried throughout the area of British Busra. In short Busra of to-day is a triumph of up-to-date military engineering and in spite of the all-pervading dust and the everlasting torment of flies enough of the amenities of tropical life have been introduced to make existence more than tolerable even in the extreme heat of the summer.

Nothing has contributed more to the changed conditions in Mesopotamia than the Inland Water Transport Department which has revolutionised everything in the Shatt-ul-Arab and the Tigris, and has made it possible to get something like a hundred per cent. more work out of the magnificent rivers of the country.

PERFECT ORGANISATION.

One's only thought is, looking at the vast stores of provisions that everywhere meet one's eye, and remembering the supreme difficulty of sending stuff from England, whether the Mesopotamian campaign is not now over-supplied with food as a year and a half ago it was under-supplied. If this is the case, however, the error, if error it be, is on the right side. For General Maude has rightly calculated that an army well-provisioned is an army that fights and moves well, and there is no denying that in the fighting which has driven back the Turk and

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

so completely restored British prestige in Mesopotamia the army has fought and marched magnificently.

The spirit of the British soldier pervades Busra. Here you see him at his best adapting himself to the climate and the ways of the East with the good humour and unflinching resources that have always distinguished him above his fellows. As traffic policeman he controls the Arab gharrywalla with a courtesy more effective than a knowledge of Arabic. Non-Commissioned officers run the river traffic with the genius of men born to the work. Skilled mechanics in khaki uniforms can deal with the most delicate parts of aeroplane machinery at the Aeroplane Park in Timooma, scarp the river, or manage with skill and discretion the herds of mixed labour, Arab, Egyptian, Indian and Chinese, that find simple and profitable employment in the expeditionary forces. The soldiers' demeanour in the bazaars in day time is admirable, contributing to the contentment and friendliness of a population accustomed to be governed by corruption and terrorised by the Turk. At night time the town is a model of quietness, save when the bugles ring out the fire alarm. The narrow streets resound to the tramp of hurrying feet. The whole garrison turns out to deal with any fires that take place—and they are of frequent occurrence. It is in such moments that one sees the composite garrison at its base at its best. It is composed of men of all units—some permanently allotted to base work for physical reasons, others temporarily. P.B. and T.B. men alike are cheerful, resourceful, and ready for any emergency that may arise. British rule in Mesopotamia could not be better introduced than by the kindly, resourceful and efficient British soldier.

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BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
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Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

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INTIMATIONS



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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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MALTED MILK

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The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.



Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds bones, brain & brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready to use instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.

HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.

ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.

HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.

ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.

HORLICK'S never does.

ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.

HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.

ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted.

HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OVER SHIP AT LOW WATER	DEPTH OVER SHIP AT HIGH WATER	DEPTH OVER SHIP AT SPRING TIDES	DEPTH OVER SHIP AT NEAPS
EDWIDGE	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	107	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"

R. M. DYER, S.E., M.A., Resident Dock Engineer.

Please Address Enquiries to the Dock Manager.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable Address
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MILLER'S HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass, etc., Perfumery, Eau de Cologne Soap, Dress Material, Rain Coats, Linen, Brown Holland, etc., etc.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Large and small Brass Vases, Jardinières, Finger Bowls, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc.

A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers, Hongkong, July 3, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1896.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Principals Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

or to
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 8, 1917.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1905) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Eubank, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (Kam-Tse King translated by E. J. M. 20

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 20

WORKING BOOKS (see many) 20

CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE

Holding The Thread An Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

THERE is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery called Sargol. Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets today. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

AUCTIONS.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the lotting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.									
Boundary (Approximate)	Locality	Area (Approximate)	Containing	Containing	Containing	Containing	Containing	Containing	Containing
Lot 101	Section A	8445 sq. ft.	Marine Lot No. 101	Section B	675 sq. ft.	Marine Lot No. 101	Section A	8445 sq. ft.	Marine Lot No. 101
Lot 102	Section B	675 sq. ft.	Marine Lot No. 101	Section A	8445 sq. ft.	Marine Lot No. 101	Section B	675 sq. ft.	Marine Lot No. 101

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDAS STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lybols," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 19403 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors, for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917.

IMPROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory trouble may be, whether it is Cough, Asthma, Influenza, Nasal Catarrh, or Ordinary Cough.
You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply magical.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUTON.
21, BARRACK STREET.

IMPERIAL RESTORATION IN CHINA.

FULL TEXT OF THE RESTORATION EDICTS.

As a matter of interest and history we reproduce from the "Peking Gazette" the following full translation of the Edict announcing the Restoration and the alleged Memorial by President Li Yuan-Hung.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Issued the 13th day of the 5th Moon of the 9th Year of Hsuan Tung.

While yet in our boyhood the inheritance of the great domain was unfortunately placed in Our possession; and since We were then all alone We were unable to weather the numerous difficulties. Upon the outbreak of the uprising in the year of Hsiao Hsi, Our Empress, Hsiao Ting Chiu, owing to her Most High Virtue and Most Deep Benevolence was unwilling to allow the people to suffer, and courageously placed in the hands of the late Imperial Councillor, Yuan Shih-kai, the great domain which our forefathers had built up, and with it the lives of the millions of Our people, with orders to establish a Provisional Government.

The power of State was thus voluntarily given to the whole country with the hope that disputes might disappear, disturbances might stop and the people enabled to live in peace. But ever since the form of State was changed into a Republic, continuous strife has prevailed and several years have taken place. Forcible seizure, excessive taxation and bribery have been of everyday occurrence.

Although the annual revenue has increased to 400 millions this amount is still insufficient to meet the needs. The total amount of foreign obligations has reached a figure of more than ten thousand millions yet more loans are being contracted. The people within the sea are shocked by this state of affairs and interest in life has forsaken them. The step reluctantly taken by Our Empress Hsiao Ting Chiu for the purpose of giving respite to the people has resulted untowardly in increasing the burdens of Our people. This indeed Our Empress Hsiao Ting Chiu was unable to foresee, and the result must have made her spirit in Heaven to weep sorely. And it is owing to this that We have been praying to Heaven day and night in the close confines of the palace, meditating and weeping in silent suffering.

Recently party strife has resulted in war and the country has remained for long in an unsettled condition. The Republic has fallen to pieces and means of remedy have been exhausted.

Chang Hsun, Feng Kuo-chang and Luk Yung-tung have jointly memorialised the Throne stating that the minds of the people are disturbed and they are longing to see the old regime restored, and asking that the throne be re-occupied in order to comfort the people.

Chu Hsiang-chi and others have also memorialised Us stating that the country is in imminent danger and that the people have lost their faith in the Republic, and asking that We ascend the Throne in obedience to the mandate of Heaven and man.

Li Yuan-hung has also memorialised the throne, returning the great power of State to Us in order to benefit the country and save the people.

A perusal of the said memorials, which are worded in earnest terms, has filled Our heart with regret and fear. On the one hand We, being yet in Our boyhood, are afraid to assume the great responsibilities for the existence of the country but on the other hand We are unwilling to turn our head away from the welfare of the millions simply because the step might affect Our own safety.

After weighing the two sides and considering the mandates of Heaven and man, We have decided reluctantly to comply with the prayers, and has again

occupied the Court to attend to the affairs of State after resuming possession of the great power on the 13th day of the 5th moon of the 9th year of Hsuan Tung.

A new beginning will be made with Our people. Hereafter the principles of morality and the sacred religion shall be Our constitution in spirit, and order, righteousness, honesty and conscience will be practised to reborn the minds of the people who are now without bonds. People high and low will be uniformly treated with sincerity, and will not depend on obedience of law alone as the means of co-operation. Administration and orders will be based on conscientious realization and no one will be allowed to treat the form of State as material for experiment. At this time of exhaustion, when its vitality is being wasted to the last drop and the existence of the country is hanging in the balance, We, as if treading on thin ice over deep waters, dare not in the slightest degree to indulge in licence on the principle that the Sovereign is entitled to enjoyment. It is our wish therefore that all officials, be they high or low, should purify their hearts and cleanse themselves of all forms of old corruption, constantly keeping in mind the real interests of the people. Every bit of vitality of the people they shall be able to preserve shall go to strengthen the life of the country for whatever it is worth. Only by doing so can the danger be averted and Heaven moved by our sincerity.

THE NINE ARTICLES.

Herewith We promulgate the following principal things, which We must either introduce as reforms or abolish as undesirable in restoration:—

1.—We shall obey the edict of Emperor Teh Tsung Ching (Kuang Hsu), namely, that the sovereign power shall be controlled by the Court (state) but the detailed administration shall be subject to public opinion. The country shall be called The Empire of Ta Ching and the methods of other constitutional monarchies shall be carefully copied.

2.—The allowance for the Imperial House shall be the same as before, namely, \$4,000,000 per year. The sum shall be paid annually and not a single cent is to be added.

3.—We shall strictly obey the instructions of our forefathers to the extent that no member of the Imperial family shall be allowed to interfere with administrative affairs.

4.—The line of demarcation between Man (Mandchus) and Han (Chinese) shall be positively obliterated. All Manchurian and Mongolian posts, which have already been abolished shall not be restored. As to inter-marriage and change of customs, the officials concerned are hereby commanded to submit their views on the points concerning them respectively.

5.—All treaties and loan agreements, money for which has already been paid, formally concluded and signed with any eastern and western countries before this 13th day of the 5th moon of the 9th year of Hsuan Tung, shall continue to be valid.

6.—The stamp duty which was imposed by the Republic is hereby abolished so that the people may be relieved of their burdens. As to other petty taxes and contributions the Viceroy and Governors of the provinces are hereby commanded to make investigations and report on the same for their abolition.

7.—The criminal code of the Republic is unsuited to this country. It is hereby abolished. For the time being the provisional criminal code as adopted in the first year of Hsuan Tung shall be observed.

8.—The evil custom of political parties is hereby forbidden. Old political offenders are all pardoned. We shall, however, not be able to pardon those who deliberately held themselves aloof and disturb peace and order.

9.—All of Our people and officials shall be left to decide for themselves the custom of wearing or cutting their queues as commanded in the 9th moon of the 2nd year of Hsuan Tung.

We swear that We and Our people shall abide by these articles. The Great Heaven and Earth bear witness to our words. Let this be made known to all.

Counter-signed by CHANG HSIUN,

Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

ALLEGED MEMORIAL BY PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG.

In a memorial submitted this day, offering to return the sovereign power of State and praying that We again ascend the throne to control the great empire, Li Yuan-hung states that some time ago he was forced by mutinous troops to kneel at the head of the Administration but failed to do good to the difficult situation. He enumerates the various evils in the establishment of a Republic and prays that We ascend the throne again to control the Empire, with a view that the people may thereby be saved. As to himself he awaits punishment by the properly constituted authorities, etc. As his words are so mournful and full of remorse they must have been uttered from a sincere heart. Since it was not his free choice to follow the twisted path that he has retraced, the great power of administration to us above that he knows the principles of righteousness, etc. etc. etc. of national dignity and morality, etc. etc.

taken the lead of the people in obeying their sovereign, and decided before others the plan to save the country from ruin. The merits are indeed great, and We are highly pleased with his achievement. Li Yuan-hung is hereby to have conferred on him the dignity of Duke of the first class so as to show Our great appreciation, let him accept Our Edict and forever receive our blessings.

Counter-signed by CHANG HSIUN,

Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

At this time of restoration a Privy Council has been established in order that We may be assisted in Our duties and that responsibility may be made definite. Two Under-secretaries of the Council are also created. Other officials serving outside of the capital shall remain as under the system in force during the first year of Hsuan Tung. All civil and military officials who are now serving at their various posts are hereby commanded to continue in office as hitherto.

Counter-signed by CHANG HSIUN,

Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

It is laid down in "The King's Regulations and Orders for the Army" that "An officer is not to be interred with military honours unless he is, at the time of his decease, in the exercise of some military command or office" and that "Honours are not to be paid officially at the funerals of other officers" or of discharged soldiers of any rank. Hence, to accord military honours to any not actively serving at the time of death must always be regarded as an act of indulgence. It may be noticed, however, that the privilege has invariably been extended to the Military Knights of Windsor. But for several years preceding the present war the statement that "the deceased was buried with military honours" fairly often appeared in the newspapers. Its frequency was largely owing to the desire to accord a military funeral when possible to the even then rapidly diminishing band of Crimean and Mutiny veterans. But the fact remains that the letter at least of the regulations was broken; and this has recently evoked a demand that the official ruling should be altered, although, as has been seen, it had long been very loosely interpreted. In the meantime it may be pointed out that the usual newspaper statement, as just quoted, was as often as not quite incorrect. Very generally a funeral has been described when some representatives of the deceased's regiment, with probably a detachment of the local Territorial Corps, have attended the obsequies, which it is hardly necessary to mention is quite a different matter from really carrying out the ceremony with military honours. It would, nevertheless, probably be advisable, in the future that the regulations should be amended. And while on this subject it may be interesting to recall how little the details of the war impressive and affecting spectacles have varied in the course of ages. The fashion of bearing the weapons or insignia on the coffin, for instance, is known to be considerably more than 200 years old, for definite reference is made to it in "George's Diary," dated 1675. As regards such particulars as the place of the chief mourner, the following party of soldiers, the deceased's charger, his weapons and head-dress, the reversed arms of the escort—these are all graphically described not 200, but 2,000 years ago, as will doubtless be remembered by all who in their school days struggled with Virgil's "Æneid" and were required to translate the wonderful pen-picture of the funeral of Pallas in the Eleventh Book. It must be quite needless to call attention to the extraordinary similarity of the ceremony to that carried out in these days. United Services Gazette.

SHIPPING "RINGS" PROFITS.

FREIGHTS THAT INCREASE THE PRICE OF FOOD.

In a question which he put to the Prime Minister, recently Mr. W. Field drew attention to the State control of railways and canals and to the fact that shipping companies had been promoted so as to constitute almost a monopoly on certain trade routes.

This, the member for St. Patrick's, Dublin, pointed out, enabled a "ring" of high freights to increase the price of food and commodities necessary for national sustenance and commerce, and he asked whether the Government would consider the advisability of adopting measures calculated to limit such preponderant extensions of overseas companies, and whether the total excess profits so derived from war exigencies would in future be completely absorbed by the Imperial Exchequer.

INTIMATIONS

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

SOBRIETY IN WAR TIME.

ABOLITION OF TREATING HAS GOOD RESULTS.

An enormous reduction in convictions for drunkenness is not the only evidence adduced in the report of the Liquor Control Board as justification for the wartime restrictions imposed on the sale of liquor, says a London paper. This reduction amounted in 1916 to 50 per cent. on the figures for 1914, and returns for the first three months of 1917 indicate that the decrease continues to progress.

After all, these figures relate only to the habitual or occasional drunkards, and the Board attach more importance to the fact that the habit of "soaking" has been practically suppressed, and a vast amount of unnecessary or excessive drinking has been prevented.

There is a mass of testimony that the prohibition of treating has been welcomed as checking a convention which had become odious. The beneficial effects of the prohibition upon the efficiency of the Army have obtained for it vast and general approval from the military authorities.

Allegations of increased home-drinking are found by the Board in the great majority of specific cases to be unsupported by substantial evidence. The bulk of the best available testimony is in the opposite direction. The same conclusion applies to the allegations of increased drinking among women.

It has been proved that by extinguishing private interest in the sale of liquor and a strict system of control, excessive drinking can be reduced to a marked degree, and that in houses where liquor is sold under conditions of control and agency there is less inclination to drink to excess than in more drinking bars.

Don't Worry! In here

KEATING'S KILLS

BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES

TINS 3/6

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

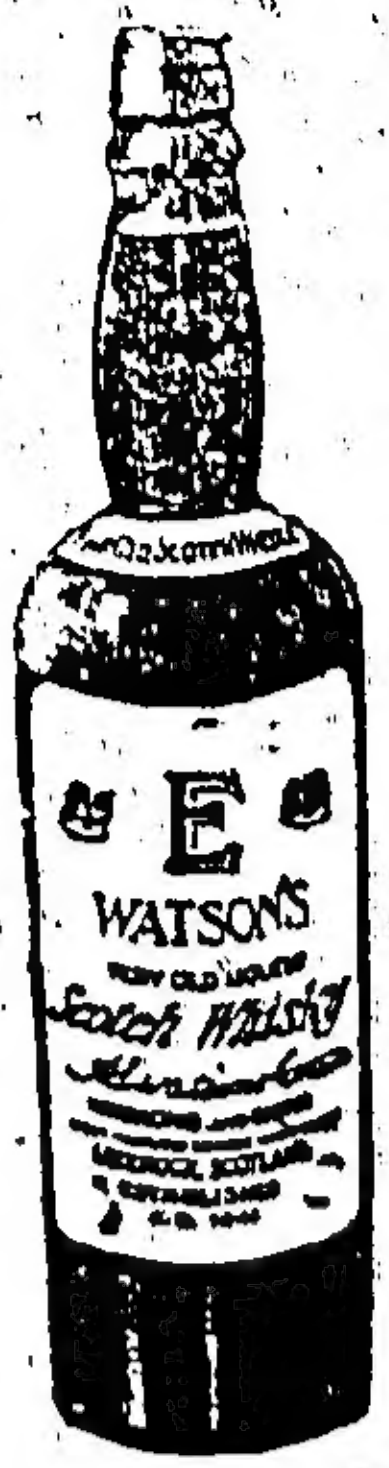
ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PASSES Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 375
Telegraphic Address: J. WITCHELL, Manager.

SAVARESSES

QUANTAL CAPSULES

More Certain
Effective Results



WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917, will be payable on **THURSDAY, 26th July**, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July** (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917 will be payable on **THURSDAY, 26th July**, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July** (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on **SATURDAY, 14th July at 10 A.M.**

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 15th, 1917 will be a **by lot to run.**

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

H. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917.

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, July 12:
Prince John's Birthday (1905).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Towels, Bath Gowns, Table Cloths and Buses.
Ware etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Haugh's.

FRIDAY, July 13:
Anniversary of the taking of the Bastille (1789).

SATURDAY, July 14:
St. Stephen's Day.

SUNDAY, July 15:
St. Stephen's Day.

MONDAY, July 16:
Full Court of Appeal.
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.

TUESDAY, July 17:
11 a.m.—New Moon.
12.30 p.m.—Ex. Gen. Meeting of the British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.

The China Mail.

Hongkong, Tuesday, July 10, 1917.

THE GERMANS AFTER THE WAR.

It will interest a very large number of commercial men and others in Hongkong to know that included in the recommendations of the Conference of Chambers of Commerce in India which was held at Delhi last March to consider papers submitted by the Government in connection with the commercial problems which will require to be dealt with after the termination of the war, is the following:—

"Enemy subjects should be entirely excluded from the Indian Empire during the interregnum after the war, and thereafter for such further period as Government may consider advisable. We recommend that such period should be one of years."

It will be recognized at once that this recommendation accords with the one made a few months ago by the Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, as being a desirable policy for adoption in this Colony. The words "the interregnum after the war" refer to another recommendation which the Conference made, namely that "in view of the impossibility of knowing when or how peace will be concluded," it is desirable, as a temporary precaution, that for such a period, not less than twelve months after the termination of hostilities, as Government may consider necessary, an absolute interregnum should be established, during which (1) No enemy subjects including subjects now interned, except for purposes of State, and under special license, be allowed to enter or remain within the limits of the Indian Empire; and (2) that no enemy shipping whatsoever should be allowed to enter Indian ports. In Part II of the Report, which deals with the treatment of enemy (or alien) shipping, it is recommended that after the preliminary period of one year, and during the reconstruction period which for this purpose, the Report says, might be defined as terminating when there has been made complete restitution and reparation, ton for ton, in respect of British shipping destroyed illegally by the States with which we are now at war, enemy shipping should be subject to special taxation in the form of a tax upon income, or upon freight earned, or upon the vessels themselves; and, further, that enemy shipping should not be allowed to take any part in the coasting trade of India. Everyone recognizes, of course, that whatever line of policy is adopted in Hongkong towards German trading after the war, it must be part of a general policy formulated by the Imperial Government, but it is instructive to see that the Report of the Conference of the Chambers of Commerce in India endorses to completely the views and opinions expressed by the Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Germans now interned at (a) Island, Cebu, are to be transferred to Baguio.

The Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank has declared a dividend on the year 1916 of 23 per cent.

The demand selling rate of exchange this morning had risen to 2/7.3/16. This afternoon it was the same.

A Chinese has reported to the Police that when near Wanchai Gap, on his way from Aberdeen to Hongkong, he was set upon by two men. The robbers stole \$1.20 and three pawn tickets from him and decamped.

There were six fatal cases of plague reported in the Colony last week bringing the year's total of cases to 33, and deaths to 30. There were also seven cases of enteric reported last week, three proving fatal.

The Ceylon Government is raising a War Loan of Rs. 15,000,000 in Premium Bonds, the price of issue being Rs. 50 each bond payable on application. Interest will be at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, but there are to be drawings for the redemption of 30,000 bonds each year, with prizes ranging from \$5,000 Rs. to 100 Rs. The whole loan is to be redeemed in ten years, namely by October 1927.

An Indian Lance Sergeant named Teja Singh yesterday saw a large crowd gathered on the Praya wall near Hillier Street. He was informed that a man had fallen overboard from a lighter and promptly took off his tunic and dived into the water. He failed, however, to find the man. The man's body was recovered later by the master of a junk and removed to the Tung Wah Hospital. It was subsequently learned that the deceased fell overboard whilst pushing a lighter from the Praya wall with a pole. Before falling into the water, he appears to have struck his head on a launch.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. A. E. Carleton, Vice-Consul-General of the United States in Hongkong, has returned to the Colony with Mrs. Carleton after six months' absence on leave.

Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Chinese Customs at Kowloon, has returned to Hongkong after a month's absence on leave. Mr. Harris has been on a trip to Weihaiwei and Japan.

Singapore papers, record with much regret, the death at the early age of thirty-nine of Mr. Oswald A. Kimmel, partner in the firm of Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., and a well-known figure in the social eye of the Colony. He died four days after an operation for appendicitis.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

The following figures are announced in Shanghai as showing the growth of the China and Japan War Savings Association during the past 10 months:—

MONTHLY RESULTS.

Members.

1916 China, Japan, Total.

September 120 120 240

October 203 203 403

November 344 344 644

December 525 525 1,150

1917

January 618 618 1,768

February 735 735 2,503

March 1063 1063 3,566

April 1223 1223 4,789

May 1372 1372 6,161

June 1519 1519 7,680

2301,730. 9. 3

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 7th July.

Receipts.

Aggregate for week.

This year 16,078 360,727

Last year 15,124 370,759

Decrease 854 10,032

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA.

MONARCHIST TROOPS TO SURRENDER.

(The "Chinese Mail" Service.)

RETREAT OF THE MONARCHIST TROOPS.

SHANGHAI, July 8.

General Chang Hsun's soldiers retreated from Lookowkieu yesterday.

Only 1,500 men are stationed near the racecourse, while the remainder have gone back as far as Wingtungmun.

The bulk of the Republican army is now stationed at Fengtai.

WHEN FIGHTING WILL CEASE.

Tuan Ki-sui, in a formal communiqué issued last night from Headquarters in Tientsin, declares that he will cease fighting as soon as Chang Hsun is captured.

No mention is made of the participation of Kang Yu-wei in the monarchist movement.

Tuan Ki-sui also states that the Imperial House, being opposed to the movement, should not suffer, and will see that the 15, 4,000,000 allowance is paid as usual when the Republic is restored.

NO ARMISTICE.

Tuan Ki-sui has refused to negotiate an armistice with Chu Sai-chong, Wong Sze-chan and Liang Ting-fun, who requested him, through Chu Sai-chong, to negotiate for a settlement, stating that the Japanese Minister is complaining about the situation and that mediation is necessary in order to avoid foreign intervention.

AEROPLANES IN ACTION.

Chan Kwong-yuen, the commander of the Nanyang guards, and who was reported to be missing, participated in the battle at Fengtai yesterday, on the side of the Republicans.

Several aeroplanes were seen in action against the rebels.

General Chang Hsun had ordered three trains to be ready on the Peking-Hankow Railway for his departure at short notice.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED AT NANKING.

General Feng Kuo-chang formally assumed the Presidency yesterday morning, thus inaugurating the establishment of the Provisional Government at Nanking.

Tuan Ki-sui has been appointed Premier of the Provisional Government.

General Feng Kuo-chang will lead an expedition, organised by the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Chekiang.

DR. WU TING FANG STILL THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang arrived here yesterday.

He has telegraphed to the Foreign Ministers at Peking and the Chinese Ministers abroad, that the only legally recognised Government in China is the Republic. He claims to be still the Foreign Minister and only himself has the power to represent China in its dealings with Foreign Powers. He has the Foreign Minister's Seal with him and will henceforth transact all diplomatic business for China from the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, in Shanghai.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

SHANGHAI, July 9.

General Chang Hsun has resigned and Hsuan Tung has abdicated the Throne.

General Chang Hsun's soldiers are concentrated at the Temple of Heaven and will surrender unconditionally.

The general assault is expected to be completed in two days when Tuan Ki-sui will enter Peking and form a Cabinet with Liang Kai Chiu as Minister of Finance, Luk Jing Cheong as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wong Tai Shi as Minister of Communications, and himself as Minister of War.

It is currently reported that Kang Yu-wei has fled to the western mountains, disguised as a monk.

Vice-President Fung Kwok Chang has decided to restore the old Parliament.

The President, Li Yuan-hung, escorted by Japanese Legation guards, met Tuan Ki-sui at Machuang, and asked him to take the Premiership. At the same time he cancelled the appointment of Li King-hi as Premier. Tuan Ki-sui, agreed to accept the post, and has telegraphed to the Vice-President asking him to establish a Provisional Government at Nanking.

The Vice-President held a meeting yesterday with some members of the

gated that he need not organise a Cabinet nor convene Parliament, but as Acting President he might act in the capacity of Generalissimo, an during war time mandates need not be counter-signed.

Chai Yen Lun opposes this proposal and advocates telegraphing instructions to the provinces to prepare for the election of a new Parliament within six months.

Others suggest that as Tuan Ki-sui has been reinstated it is lawful that all former Cabinet Ministers, excepting Chan Kim To and Hui Sai Ying (against whom proceedings have been taken on charges of receiving bribes), should also be reinstated.

Fung Kwok Chang and Tuan Ki-sui are in consultation by telegraph in regard to these questions.

(Beuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AEROPLANE BOMBS THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

PEKING, July 8.

An aeroplane travelling at a great height bombed the palace in the Forbidden City and killed one man and damaged buildings near Chang Hsun's headquarters, which was probably the objective.

CHANG HSUN RESIGNS.

PEKING, July 8.

Chang Hsun has tendered the resignation of the Emperor.

MONARCHIST TROOPS DESERTING.

PEKING, July 8.

The Republicans occupy the strategic positions on the outskirts of the city. Two hundred and fifty American, Japanese and Annamite reinforcements have arrived.

The railway line was torn up at several places, but it was quickly repaired.

Chang Hsun's soldiers, after slight fighting at Langfang, rapidly retreated to the important railway centre at Fengtai, ten miles from Peking. Cannons are heard in this direction.

Most of Chang Hsun's troops have deserted.

Strong Republican forces are enclosing him, rendering his position desperate.

Another telegram states that the Imperialists have demanded an armistice.

It is expected that the Foreign Ministers will endeavour to effect a settlement.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPUDIATION.

From the Japanese Legation in which he sought refuge, the President issued the following message to be circulated by telegram:—

"Heaven has not yet been tired of disturbances and has once more allowed a monarchy to be restored in China. I was exceedingly surprised to learn that the Imperial Edict of the Ching Dynasty states that Li Yuan-hung has petitioned, willing to surrender the administration, etc."

"We all know that the form of government of China was changed from a monarchy to a republic with the endorsement of public will of the five clans. I, Yuan-hung, having been entrusted by the people with the most responsible position, will fall or rise with the Republic. Aside from this, I have no other plans. I despatch this notice to the public in order to avoid misunderstandings."

LI YUAN-HUNG.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY AT HARBIN.

120,000 ROUBLES STOLEN.

A sensational daylight robbery took place at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 25. The Chinese representative of a large firm went to the Russo-Asiatic Bank and withdrew 100,000 Roubles in paper money, which he placed in two leather bags, accompanied by an assistant, he left the Bank and got into a dray, intending to return to Puchien.

A gang of six robbers who were watching his movements, secured two carriages, one going ahead and one following the Chinese. Some little way after crossing the railway-bridge, the robbers held up the Chinese at the point of their revolvers and forced them to hand over all the money, after which they drove away.

The Chinese followed, giving the alarm, and secured the aid of two policemen, who jumped into the carriages occupied by the Chinese. When near the centre of the town, one dray containing three of the gang of the robbers broke down. The men jumped out and raced down the principal street, flourishing their revolvers, the police and others in pursuit.

Eventually they doubled into a courtyard when they were brought to bay and the three of them secured together with one bag containing 50,000 Roubles. The other 70,000 Roubles had been taken in the other dray by three of the robbers, who disappeared and have not been captured.

Owing to this and other robberies that have occurred recently, the authorities ordered the military garrisons and cavalry patrols to make special demonstrations and, during the evening, they marched through all the streets, entering the restaurants, eating-houses and bars and should produce their passports and documents. More than 300 persons without papers were taken to the police station, where most of them were released after giving satisfactory explanations. Many soldiers, who were absent without leave, were detained.

The streets this evening presented a very animated appearance, owing to the presence of innumerable military, all of whom were armed. Crowds of people were building up, and were surrounded by a police of police, which was reported to be in the city.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED.

Andres M. Lorenson, a ship's officer, was before Mr. Wood this morning on the charge of being drunk and incapable yesterday.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that the defendant was found lying drunk in Water Street, West Point.

The defendant had nothing to say in answer to the charge and was remanded in Police custody until to-morrow morning.

OPIUM CONCEALED IN BED POSTS.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese passenger for Canton by the s.s. *Kwoy Tung* was charged with the unlawful possession of 22½ lbs. of raw opium.

Revenue Officer Wildin stated that the defendant was taking a large and expensive brass bedstead to Canton. The raw opium was found concealed in the hollow posts of the bedstead.

In answer to the charge the defendant said that a man who had gone abroad had given him \$3 to take the bedstead to Canton. The defendant was unaware that the posts of the bedstead contained opium.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$2,000, and, in default of payment, sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

NOT GOVERNMENT OPIUM.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning a Chinese itinerant trader pleaded guilty to the charge of being in possession of 40 taels of prepared opium, other than Government opium.

The defendant was fined \$2,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Mr. Wood this morning fined a Chinese freeman \$750, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of ten taels of prepared opium.

It was stated that the defendant was arrested whilst bearing the s.s. *Kin-shan* for Canton.

A THEFT ON A STEAMER.

A Japanese cabin boy, whilst cleaning the boatwain's cabin aboard a steamer lying in the harbour, discovered a Chinese coolie hiding behind a curtain in the cabin. The cabin boy immediately arrested the coolie and took him to the boatwain. On being searched the boatwain's watch was found in the coolie's jacket pocket. The coolie was then delivered into Police custody.

Mr. Wood this morning sentenced the prisoner to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

AN INSUFFERABLE "BOY."

Mr. Ogilvie, of No. 7 Durbur Terrace, Kowloon, charged his "boy" before Mr. Wood this morning, with using threatening and insulting language.

The complainant stated that the defendant had on numerous occasions behaved in a most insulting manner. The defendant had recently used threatening language to the complainant and also threatened complainant's wife. The complainant said that the defendant had informed him that he would "do for the whole lot of them." The complainant threatened the defendant for making such a threat and the defendant told him that he would "make him have die," and offered to fight him. The defendant made the threats in English, so the complainant had no difficulty in understanding him. Mr. Ogilvie remarked that the defendant was the most violent "boy" he had come across since he had been in the Colony.

Evidence was then given by a Chinese in the employ of the complainant. The witness deposed that he heard the defendant say he would "smack his master."

In answer to the charge, the defendant pleaded not guilty, explaining that the complainant was angry with him because he wanted to leave his employ.

The magistrate said that he believed the complainant's story, and imposed a fine of ten dollars.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY BY MENACES.

Before Mr. A. Dyer, B.L., this afternoon a Chinese was charged with obtaining money by menaces from a number of hawkers.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant had made a practice of going daily to a number of hawkers and representing himself as a police constable. He informed the hawkers that if they did not pay him money he would arrest them. For some time past the defendant had each day collected one cent from each hawker.

His Worship convicted and imposed a sentence of six months' hard labour.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON AN INDIAN SERGEANT-MAJOR.

Three Indian constables of the Naval Dockyard Police were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on the charge of assaulting an Indian Sergeant-Major, also of the Naval Dockyard Police.

It was alleged that whilst the complainant was walking in Nathan Road, Kowloon, about four o'clock last Saturday afternoon, he saw the three Indians following him. When complainant reached the Portuguese Recreation Club the three men set upon him and knocked him down. They then began to beat him with sticks. A Portuguese named M. Ribeiro, who was on the steps of the Club, witnessed the assault and shouted at the three men. When the assailants heard Mr. Ribeiro call out they ran away. The complainant was then removed to the Government Civil Hospital. He was suffering from a fractured skull and his condition was serious. At the hospital the complainant informed Sergeant Cayrell that he recognized two of the defendants as his assailants. Police investigations subsequently led to the arrest of the third defendant.

His Worship said that he would endeavour to see complainant in the hospital, and adjourned the case until to-morrow morning.

Y.A.D. NURSES AND THEIR FUTURE.

THE NATION HAS NEED OF THEM.

The following extract which we take from the London *Daily Chronicle*, will interest Hongkong readers not only on account of the subject, but also because of its references to a former well-known lady resident of Hongkong as a pioneer of the organisation:—

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AMERICA'S STRICTER CONTROL OF EXPORTS.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 9.
The Government's stricter control of exports operates, from July 15. The President's explanatory statement in this connection emphasizes that every effort will be made to prevent supplies reaching the Central Powers. The commodities to be controlled include copper, iron, ships, planes, scrap iron, ferromanganese, fertilizers, flour, meat, fashers, fashers, fashers and feed grains.

PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.
While the final form which the Prohibition legislation will take will be settled at a conference of both Houses, it is regarded as probable that the Senate's decision to forbid the importation of distilled liquors and the use for beverage purposes of such liquors now in bond, of which there was 229 million gallons, will be upheld.

A DUTCHMAN IN GERMANY.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GREAT HINDENBURG.

Adventures are to the adventures, and few correspondents in this world-war, I should think, have dared, encountered, and survived so many adventures as Mr. de Beaufort records in *Behind the German Veil*. Indeed, the book is so exciting as to be of almost as deep interest as it is of political interest. Mr. de Beaufort is a Dutchman who, armed with letters of introduction to prominent Germans and masquerading as an American journalist anxious only to present to his countrymen the true Germany, has seen everything, everything with sublime audacity, without a single official pass or permit, to interview Hindenburg himself and to survey with his own eyes the bases of the enemy. What a place to be! The excitement of these adventures, and the impression of Hindenburg records with the character of this *Veil* has earned both in the east and in the west, and indeed, according to the description which has come down to us of the face of the Hun before, whose eyes especially expressed force. "Never in all my life," witnesses Mr. de Beaufort, with the emphasis of capitals, "have I seen such a hard, cruel, such utterly brutal eyes as those of Hindenburg." His interview with this formidable figure of the Germans is, perhaps, the most instructive passage in the book, especially in its account of the stress laid by the general upon the supreme strategic value of railroads. There is no foreboding in this most suggestive remark to Mr. de Beaufort of one Hindenburg's staff officers:—"We were not prepared to fight so many enemies at the same time. We were short of ammunition in November, 1914. But we were able to accomplish all we have up to now, unprepared, then, Hindenburg gave us a draw and see what we can do ten years hence! As for that which is in all our thoughts at the present moment—the probability of a desperate offensive dash by the German fleet—Admiral von Roeder, in a lecture given at Kiel, after contrasting the craven skulking of the British Fleet with the occasional gallant onslaughts on our coasts by the German, proceeded to counsel the most cautious circumspection on the ground that if in a naval battle the German fleet were to lose equal, there would be no equality in the relative. The actual losses would be equal if Germany sank half the British Fleet at the cost of the whole of her own, but this would leave England more supremely mistress of the sea than ever." At the close Mr. de Beaufort sums up his inferences from interviews and experiences, extraordinary at once in their number and importance, and their sum, as far as this country is concerned, is that the war is essentially an Anglo-German war that up to this, but for England, Germany would today be the mistress of Europe; and that all the wonders we have done so far to dam that flood of barbarism will have to be outdone by "super-wonders" to save civilization from submergence.

LEYEN ON CAPITAL.

The Nation proposes a war levy upon British capital in order to abate the resentment against war profiteering by the business and propertied classes. The journal says:—"These classes" have already supplied £2,500,000,000, much of which was really war-loan. The war will certainly involve a permanent increase of expenditure amounting to £340,000,000. If a tithe of capital were taken the future cost of the war would be reduced by a hundred millions annually. The levy should be graded so as to fall lightly on small owners, but should take a considerable slice of the property of the rich to be paid in securities, which could be realised according to market conditions."

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

UNPRECEDENTED POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

GERMAN ADMIRALTY DENOUNCED.

LONDON, July 8.
Germany has been suddenly plunged into an unprecedented political crisis by a sensational speech of the Catholic deputy, Dr. Erzberger, at a secret session of the Reichstag Committee in which he roundly denounced the German Admiralty and the pro-Germans in the great obstacles to peace. He declared that the results of the submarine warfare had been exaggerated.

Dr. Erzberger, who, although he is denounced by the regular leaders of the Clerical party, has a powerful following, also demanded a real Parliamentary system in Germany.

His speech elicited placatory speeches from Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Dr. Helfferich, but these have absolutely failed to convince the Liberal Press, which is now clamouring for the dismissal of the Minister of Marine, Admiral von Capelle, and even asking whether Bethmann-Hollweg can remain in office.

The *Berliner Tagblatt* openly declares that a Cabinet Ministry is becoming inevitable, and that even the leading Government circles can no longer disguise the necessity for this.

The Imperialist organ, the *Tagliche Rundschau*, mentions the rumour that the Committee wants to hear the evidence of Field Marshal von Hindenburg regarding the military situation.

Further developments are expected to-day (Monday), but Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has been warned that shuffling will not be permitted this time.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

KEEN ARTILLERY STRUGGLES.

LONDON, July 9.
A French communiqué states:—"The artillery struggle was very keen in the Pantheon and Froimont Farm district. We occupied a trench element."

There were artillery actions at various points, especially towards the Hurbise and Montaubert sectors.

GERMAN REPORTS.

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 9.
A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—"We gained considerable ground and captured 700 prisoners at Chemin-des-Dames, and south-eastward of Pargny-Wilain."

AERIAL ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 9.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"There has been continued enemy aerial activity. Our pilots yesterday frequently broke up large formations. We carried out successful raids and bombed and machine-gunned the enemy's aerodromes and depots."

AMAZINGLY SMALL DAMAGE.

LONDON, July 9.
A close inspection of the damaged buildings as a result of yesterday's air raid shows that the havoc is amazingly small. It consists mainly of broken glass and window-frames.

A large majority of the cases in hospital are due to wounds from fragments of shell and shrapnel.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ADMITTED.

LONDON, July 9.
A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—"The Russians re-attacked Stanislaw and gained ground."

ENEMY AERODROME BOMBED.

LONDON, July 9.
The Admiralty announced:—"Our naval aeroplanes carried out a raid yesterday evening on the Ghislée aerodrome. Despite hostile formations and heavy attacks, we successfully bombed our objectives."

All our machines returned.

A RECEIVERSHIP FOR CHINA ADVOCATED.

AN AMERICAN PROTEST.

A speech recently delivered by Mr. Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society of New York, has elicited from the American Association of North China the following protest which has been added to the American Asiatic Association of New York:—"The American Association of North China protests against Lindsay Russell's speech regarding bankruptcy and receivership for China, as unjustly warranted by the facts, untrue, and detrimental to American interests here; moreover it is directly contrary to the open-door-in-China policy of all nations and to the avowed principles of America and the Allies in fighting for the rights of weaker nations to maintain independence and choose own government."

"Suggest you request the Japan Society publicly disavow responsibility for the speech, expressing disapproval of same and giving disavowal equal publicity as gave the speech."

Bequest publicity for this cablegram.

QUESTION OF WAR INDEMNITY.

GERMANY DOES NOT NEED ONE, SAYS BAYARIA.

SHIPS, COLONIES AND SEA TRADE DEMANDED BACK.

(From "The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent, GERMANY, BAYARIA.)

AMSTERDAM, May 8.
The "Bayerische Staatszeitung," which is the organ of Count von Hertling, Minister-President of the Council of Ministers of Bavaria, publishes an article from a "high source" in which it declares that a war indemnity is not a necessity from the German point of view. It will be possible, it says, to make arrangements with Germany's enemies for the delivery of raw materials of which Germany will have great need, and that they will be supplied for nothing, or at very low rates.

It will be demanded, the article goes on to say, that Germany shall be allowed to resume trade after the war in those regions to which she exported merchandise before the war. It is then stated that there should be "numerous concessions worth many millions, which include the return of seized shipping and all German Colonies."

The paper bases the statement that no indemnity is required on the point that the war loans to the extent of £1,000,000,000 are only a comparatively small portion of the national wealth of £18,700,000,000, which is increasing by £300,000,000 yearly—and that Germany's burden of taxation is comparatively light. The article is re-echoed by the Centre and Right Wing Liberal newspapers of Bavaria as the result of von Hertling's recent visit to Vienna. It will be remembered that he went there, it was said, on behalf of the German Government on account of differences between the peace views of Berlin and Vienna, and with the obvious object of bringing both Governments into line.

The article may be the outcome of the visit of an attempt to draw a reply regarding these points from the Austrian Government.

PAINED SURPRISE.

The Cologne "Volkszeitung" expresses indignation at the tenor of the Bavarian article which, it says, will arouse painful astonishment in Germany. "One takes fright," it declares, "when one reads in an official Bavarian newspaper what we have heard in Berlin from Donopitz, from the *Telegraph*, from Schellmann, from Tullin, and the bank discontinue, since America's entry into the war. The best circles in Germany had indeed anticipated hopes on Bavaria, on Bavaria's King, and on Bavaria's self-interest defence of her interests. What has Bavaria to gain by a mere return of seized ships or colonies or the cheap provision of raw materials?"

If Germany obtains no war indemnity and is forced to carry the colossal war expenditure alone, then the financial independence of the German States will suffer severely—perhaps smash up altogether. That will be the case in Prussia, and perhaps to a greater degree in other States.

AUSTRIAN THE WAR-MAKER.

"We know that certain circles, for certain purposes, have been spreading during the last few weeks a deep pessimism throughout Germany. The declaration of the Vienna 'Freidenkblatt' regarding Austrian war aims gave the signal to such to get to work."

Then comes this pretty confession: "One knows, also, in Austria-Hungary that this war was begun by Austria, and on accounts of Austria-Hungary. Kaiser Charles knows as well as did Francis Joseph how much the fate of Austria-Hungary depends on this war, and that a second war might easily settle the destiny of the country."

Germany is, indeed, getting quite angry with Austria-Hungary; and now it is: "Et tu, Bavaria!"

PARALYSIS OF GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The German Socialist periodical "Die Neue Zeit" gives some particulars about the paralysis of the German textile industries. It says:—"Full statistics for the Empire will not be available until the end of the war, but for example, at Reichenau, 4,138 spindles of 5,032 were idle in the middle of February. Of three big cotton spinning mills in Hanover, two were closed, and at a third only 180 out of 2,000 spindles were working, and those only for 18 hours a week. In the Erzenberg, 4,000 spindles were idle. 20 out of 23 factories were closed. At the important textile of Mittweida, 2,500 out of 2,935 looms were idle. At the largest spinning mill there, operating 12,240 spindles, 101,000 of these were idle. Nowhere in Germany is a single machine in the textile trade working full time or even every day."

STARCH AND PATRIOTISM.

Answering a question by Sir P. Magnus Captain Bathurst in the House of Commons said it had been decided to restrict the use of starch, having regard to the foodstuffs from which it was manufactured, except under license. This would interfere with the wearing of starched garments. (Laughter.) "Mr. Billing, who was wearing a stiff collar and shirt, rose to ask a supplementary question. He asked whether the Food Controller would not say that it was impracticable to wear starched clothing in war time."

Captain Bathurst—Even Beau Brummell would under existing conditions accept the position with patriotic resignation. (Clearer heat.)

REPRISALS.

RETALIATION JUSTIFIED.

Bishop Welton writes to the Editor of the "Times"—"Is there not some possible ambiguity of thought in the present discussions upon reprisals in warfare? It is impossible in a prolonged campaign to avoid reprisals. War is an evil in itself, and it engenders many other evils; but the responsibility for them falls upon the Power which originally provoked the war. All or most acts of defensive warfare may be logically ranged under the head of reprisals. But the temper of mind which would prohibit reprisals would ensure defeat. The use of reprisals in war, for example, must be used by persons, cases, or the army which uses them will be the victor. But it is the Power which first used such reprisals that deserves and incurs the reprobation of humanity. The real question seems to be whether acts of reprisals do or do not possess a sufficient military value. The church may well protest against such malignant actions as the bombardment of undefended towns, the murder of women and children, the ruin of cathedrals and universities, or the destruction of the Germans are now ruthlessly carrying out in France; she may deprecate the vindictive spirit which is only too apt to be excited by savagery or legends of savagery, as it was among Englishmen during the Indian Mutiny, as it is today in the presence of German barbarism; but to condemn all retaliatory measures is practically to take the side, and to serve the cause of unscrupulous wickedness. Reprisals, if they are as sometimes they are necessary in war, do but ensure the bloodmilitary of the action or the army which makes them necessary."

THE UNITED STATES LIBERTY LOAN.

WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION OF BONDS.

Mr. Thos. Sammons, the American Consul-General at Shanghai, has sent to the papers the following copy of a telegram received from Minister Reisch, at Peking.

The official tabulation of the Liberty Loan just completed shows that the subscriptions to the two billion dollar (\$20,000,000) loan amount to \$1,000,000,000, more than the fifty per cent. (\$1,000,000,000) over the amount offered. More than four million men and women of the country subscribed for the bonds. Of this number it is estimated that three million and sixty thousand, or twenty-nine per cent, subscribed in amounts of from fifty to ten thousand dollars. The number of individual subscribers to five millions and over was twenty-one, their total subscriptions equal about one hundred and ninety millions. The chief purposes of the loan campaign was to distribute the bonds widely because the strength of government finance lies upon the support of the people; the large number of small subscriptions shows that the loan was a great success from this viewpoint. In an official statement the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo says:—"The widespread distribution of the bonds and the great amount over-subscribed constitute an eloquent conclusive reply to the enemies of the country who claimed that the heart of America was not in the war. The result reflects the patriotism and the determination of the American people to fight for the vindication of outraged American rights, the speedy restoration of peace and the establishment of liberty throughout the world. Congress pledged all the resources of America to bring the war to a successful termination. The issue just closed will serve as an indication of the temper and purpose of the American people and of the manner in which they will be expected to respond to future calls of their country for the necessary credits to carry on the war."

"BACON OR DEATH."

British Headquarters, France, May 22.—There reached the Australian lines today two West Australians who were taken prisoners by the Germans when the Hindenburg line was first broken by the Australian troops on April 12. They were out off with 750 others from all parts of Australia after that magnificent attempt to seize and hold the Hindenburg line without the help of artillery. From the first the Germans starved these men, while working them mercilessly, so that many of them are now falling so ill that even the Germans say that some can work no longer. From the day they were captured they never had one blanket. They lay on straw through the coldest nights. Their rations consisted of one loaf of bread between seven men, with stewed turnips and two cups of coffee daily. French civilians and priests were constantly trying to help them with little gifts of food, but this was done at great risk. One woman caught giving food was knocked over the head by a German, and taken away. They say that the Germans are deliberately trying to cause a disease between Australia and Britain. They were told by the Germans that they could write anything they pleased about hard treatment and short rations, provided they said in the letters that it was punishment for the English employing German prisoners under shelter. Needless to say, this accusation is utterly untrue, and is only made in order to give the Germans an excuse for using all possible labour behind the front.

These Australians said that a French prisoner told them that he had been made to carry rations to the front line, a flagrant breach of all international law. The Australians themselves were sent within a short range in working gangs. They became thin and haggard from want of food. Finally, two days ago, they decided, "We will have either food or death for breakfast." They escaped, and made their way across the line of trenches, and finally reached the Australian lines. They state that the Germans invariably asked them how England was standing, the submarine campaign.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

Mr. Isaac F. Marcossan, an American journalist who went to Russia on the outbreak of the Revolution, thus describes Mr. Kerensky, the man who made the Revolution, and who is now making a name for himself in history as the Minister of War.

Alexander Kerensky is the Lloyd George of the Russian Revolution—and when I say Lloyd George, I mean the man who made the Revolution, and who is now making a name for himself in history as the Minister of War.

Kerensky is the infant (if not the infant) of the Cabinet, for he is barely 35. He was born in Simbirsk, where his father was principal of the local high school. He studied law in Petrograd and became assistant to a commissioner of courts there. At school he was noted for his ready speech and his fervid oratory. When he began his law practice he immediately allied himself with the Labour Party, and often defended his colleagues when the old reactionary Government clapped them into prison for the slightest offence.

When the Revolution began Kerensky leaped to the front. He had participated in many secret meetings of the revolutionary workers held during the past year, and it was out of these meetings that the first real organised movement of the Revolution developed. But with the advent of revolution these scattered bodies of men who had plotted in the dark emerged as the new name of the Council of Labour, which has been the thorn in the flesh of the Provisional Government. Although bound to Radicalism by virtue of birth, conviction and association, he proved himself to be a constructive statesman of the first rank when discussion arose in Russia's new-found freedom.

It was Kerensky and his colleague Tshkeldze who formed the link between the radical Radicals and the Duma when the new Liberty triumphed in the Palace. The Duma at the outset had the ideal of a Constitutional Government and a Regent; the Council of Workers shrieked not only for the Tsar's life but also for a radical and rampant Republic. In the very hour that schism was imminent Kerensky, by his impassioned oratory, stemmed the tide and secured the support of the Council of the Duma Committee, which was the nucleus of the Provisional Government.

From the moment that the first shot was fired Kerensky was in the thick of things. He has all the Lloyd George of the dramatic and he is a great stage-manager for spectacular effect. Among other things he did, he made himself personally responsible for the safety of the Royal Family for Sturmer, and for Protopopoff.

The first thing I saw him was soon after the primary delirium of Freedom had subsided. He apologised for keeping me waiting. "I am sorry that you should have to wait," he said, "but I have had to see a delegation of soldiers from the front. They came to me straight from the front, and they look upon me as a sort of father confessor."

Here was the key to the whole situation. In Kerensky you have a man who not only commands the ear and the heart of the people but also the love and the confidence of the soldier. To look at the man you would imagine him to be a physical wreck. His great eyes blaze out of the setting of his sunken, pallid cheeks; he lives on his fervor and on his nerves, collapsing like a wet rag after every great speech he makes.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

A remarkable feature of the British casualties during April says *The Pioneer*, is the increase in the number of officers killed or wounded as compared with the number of privates. In April the total casualties were 4,381 officers and 3,191 men, the figures for the four months previously were as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.
December	953	39,711
January	853	32,438
February	1,216	15,771
March	1,216	28,709

Thus roughly in December out of 43 casualties there would be an officer; in January the proportion is one in 35; in February one in 14 and in March one in 17. But in April, when the real big offensive commenced nearly one eighth of the total casualties occurred in the ranks of the officers.

The details of the casualties for April, given under the principal heads in the War Office lists issued from the 2nd April to the 20th April, reported from all points at which the armies are engaged, are as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	850	4,605
Died of wounds	213	1,991
Died	29	1,014
Accidentally killed	8	82
Drowned	0	2
Wounded	2,808	23,207
Wounded and missing	47	147
Wounded believed killed	29	63
Missing	393	1,460
Prisoners of war	7	24

AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

EFFECT ON SAFETY OF DUTCH INDIES.

The abandonment of the Monroe doctrine in the United States has greatly aggravated the danger to our Archipelago, writes Dr. Kuypier in *the "Standard"*. "Hitherto we could always hope that America, on account of the position in the Philippines, would be on our side. America and Japan were rather sharply opposed to each other as regards the supremacy in the Pacific, and it was thus probable that America would prevent Japan encroaching too much upon our Colonies. The war has broken this belief. And the disappointing fact is that in this country, instead of making a united stand for our Archipelago, the people split up in two or three groups, which each try to push a different system of defence, and this whilst unity alone could make us powerful."

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HONGKONG.

DEMOCRACY'S SPONGE.
FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS.

"Before the war the middle class was so large and contained so many grades that it is not easy to generalise about it," writes Mr. Barry Pain in the *Sunday Pictorial*.

"Perhaps it would be safe to say that the middle class had two-thirds of the virtues, most of the taxation, and hot sausages for breakfast every Sunday morning in winter."

"It was bound to have the taxation, it had got enough money to be worth taxing. It had not got enough to protect its interests. Its virtues were all its own. The people with nothing to lose and the people with money to burn can be reckless, but the middle class had always something to lose. It was a class which was more moral and less vulgar than the class above it or the class below it."

"It started work early and worked hard. As a relaxation it could always read articles on the vigour of the middle classes and its virtues and its vulgarity are alike open to question."

"And now the war has come along with a long pole and stirred everything up. We are all very mixed. The house maid is in the Post Office and the cook has gone to munitions. The employer as a private soldier, salutes his clerk, who has a commission. It is shabby to wear new clothes. It is mean and almost criminal to spend money extravagantly on entertaining. That great Appearance is definitely dead."

"The middle-aged man of the middle class shovels the snow from his own step on one of our glorious April mornings. In the afternoon he takes the 'wheelbarrow' from the garden and fetches his own coal, being unable to get it otherwise. He cleans his own boots, and is beginning to learn not to use the black-lead for the purpose. He plants potatoes and never eats them. His back aches, and all the money he can raise is in the War Loan and he is a Special Constable with an absolutely genuine uniform. And he rubs his eyes and thinks that he is at last awake."

"As a matter of fact, he is dead. When railway companies abolished the second-class carriage they read the future clearly. The war has killed the middle class. Never again will it be reconstituted as before."

"When the long pole has ceased to stir and peace is here the mixture will ultimately settle down. It will take many years before it settles and it is a safe prophecy that it will not settle down in anything like its pre-war condition."

"We have learned essentials. Illusion is no longer possible. All useful work is good and honourable work. It is infinitely better to go round with a dustcoat than to pretend that you are richer than you are. Stayid domestic service

DEADHEAD POLICEMEN.

The cook may return from munitions to the kitchen, but never under the same terms as before.

"The man who was once of the middle class may conceivably still give orders, but he will have to learn to give them. Democracy is abroad with a very large sponge, looking out for plates on which the things are written that it does not like. It will clean those plates. It has already begun to clean them."

"All the domestic ritual, all the false pretensions, all the over-acute sense of class distinction have gone into the melting-pot. We have learned how childishly easy it is to do without a variety of things."

MR. HEALY'S RACY ACCOUNT OF IRISH "AMUSEMENTS."

A delighted House of Commons, discussing the Budget resolutions recently listened to a racy account by Mr. Tom Healy of how, according to the Commissioner, the amusements tax works in Ireland.

Mr. Healy was urging that the police in Ireland should pay the tax on outdoor amusements when they visited these events. On one occasion, he said, police officers went to some sports at Limerick and were asked by the gatekeeper to pay 3d. They at once seized the man by the throat, hauled him to the nearest police barracks, and charged him with obstructing the police in the discharge of their duty.

The solicitor for the defence produced a circular from the Chief Commissioner ordering the police to pay. The solicitor was then ordered by Sir Bryan Mahon to Dublin, to answer as to where he got the circular. He said that as a solicitor, he was privileged and refused to answer whereupon Sir Bryan Mahon sent him into gaol and assembled a court-martial of half the colonels and captains of this Empire, who sentenced the solicitor for defaming his client to six months' imprisonment.

"And this," exclaimed Mr. Healy, "under the premiership of a solicitor!"

Having served two or three months the solicitor was discharged by Royal clemency, and on going to Limerick was received, with bands, upon which they were attacked by the police, and some score of men were now enduring a term of imprisonment for having given him a welcome home. (Laughter.) That was the result of the amusements tax in Ireland. (Laughter.)

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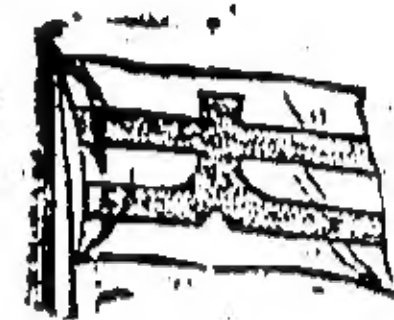
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"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 15th July, at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU" Sunday, 15th July, at 10 a.m.
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Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	HUPIN	July 13, Daylight
YEHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	July 14, at Noon
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	July 14, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAIYAN	July 17, at Noon
SHANGHAI	CHUNYAN	July 17, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHIANG	July 19, at 4 p.m.

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MANILA	YUESSANG	SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	SUNDAY, July 15, Daylight
SHANGHAI	ESANG	TUESDAY, July 17, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, July 19, at 3 p.m.

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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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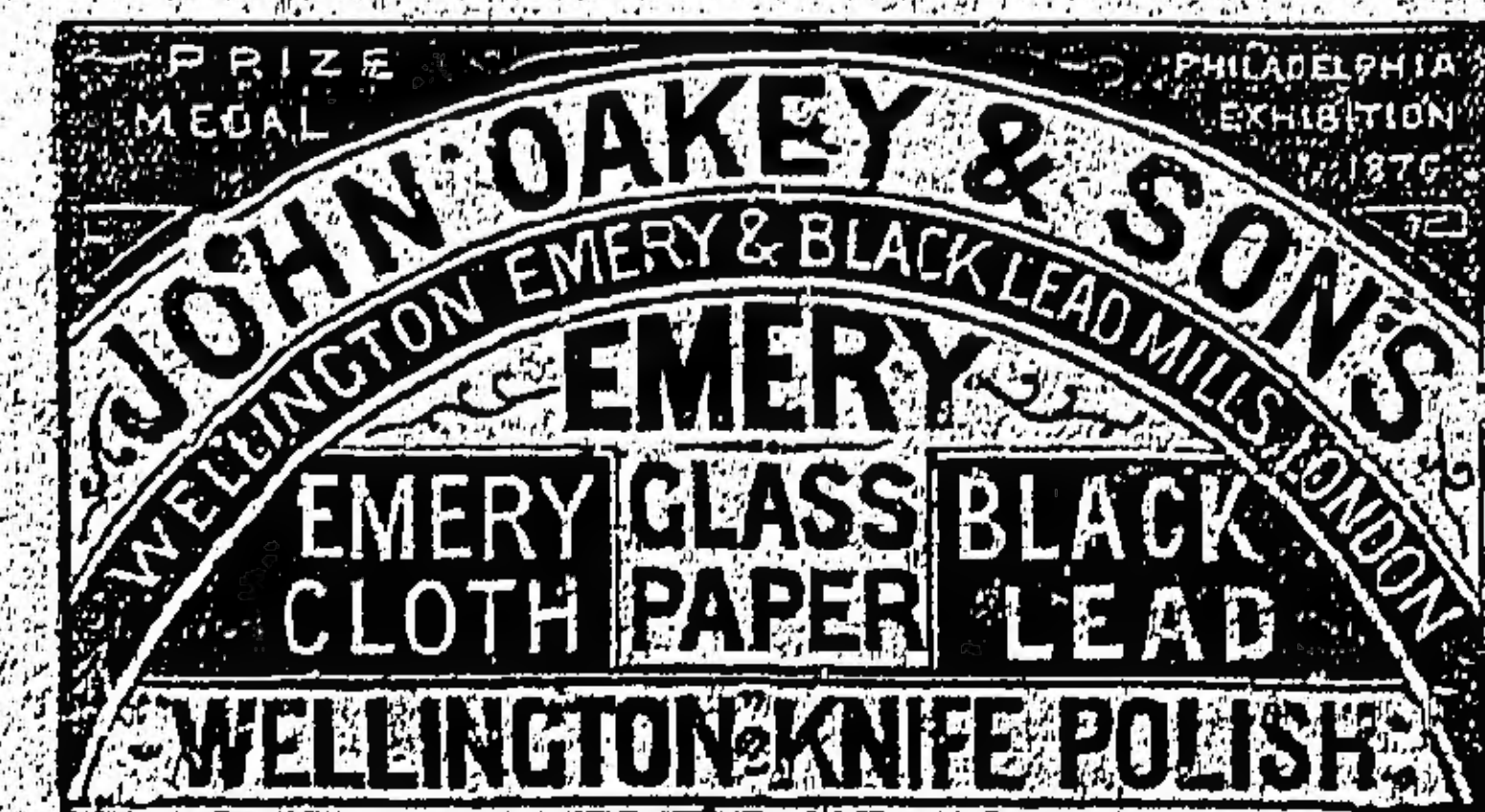
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "Kishin Maru," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 12th July, 1917, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

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Hongkong, July 5, 1917.

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having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 16th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th July, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

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"YOKOHAMA MARU," WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"SAKI MARU," FRIDAY, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

"ATSUTA MARU," MONDAY, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

"HITACHI MARU," WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at 11 a.m.

"HIYO MARU," TUESDAY, 31st July, at 11 a.m.

"CEYLON MARU," SATURDAY, 14th July.

Kobe.

"JINSEN MARU," WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

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ENEMY TALE OF GREAT

U-BOAT "BOOTY."

VON CAPELLE EXPECTS TO SINK
600,000 TONS A MONTH.

The Reichstag on May 9th began the second reading of the Naval Estimates. The Reporters, Herr Pfleger, expressed the Committee's unreserved recognition and greatest thanks for the "heroic achievements of the navy."

"The battle of Jutland," he said, "tells from the British Fleet the nimbus of invincibility. The U-boat's victory in April would not amount to less than 1,000,000 tons. With a confident hope in a speedy and victorious peace, the Reichstag followed in the future, too, the activity of the German naval forces." (Cheers.)

Admiral von Capelle, Secretary of State for the Navy, said:

"The U-boats have enthusiastically met the great task of decisively inflicting our victory on our victorious enemies. I assure you the U-boats will persevere until the end. We have the necessary boats, a trained personnel, fuel, and all necessities."

"Thousands and thousands of hands are actively engaged in producing new U-boats and new material for torpedoes and mines. Not only is the number of U-boats continuously increasing, but the boats are always improving in quality. Always better types of ever greater efficiency are being constructed. Officers, under-officers and men crowd forward for the U-boat service."

"Our U-boats, after the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare, adapted themselves to the peculiarities of this warfare, and are gaining ever greater experience and are receiving ever better armament and equipment."

"Much talk is going on in the British Parliament. A decisive fact is the continuously increasing monthly successes which are such as we ourselves hardly expected. The reports in the enemy Press about the number of U-boats lost are false. (Hear, hear.)"

"Our losses are small beyond expectation. In addition the weather conditions are improving, the summer nights are shorter, and the stormy season of the year is ending. Every new crew that leaves with the U-boats is buoyed up with the consciousness that all is at stake."

"Three months' war experience are more valuable than three years' peace experience. The U-boats' crews are equal to all demands. We expected an average monthly U-boat booty of about 600,000 tons; that is for three months 1,800,000 tons. Actually, the result for three months totals 2,800,000 tons. (Loud applause.) This is 55 per cent. more than we expected and had based our decisions upon. Altogether, in the three months, 1,325 ships were sunk. How long this will go on is the enemy's affair. The U-boats guarantee our holding out."

"We all have the clear impression that the English voices to-day sound quite different from those which we heard three months ago. They have become much more modest. Even England to-day perceives that our U-boat war has not been, as has always been affirmed, a blow in the air, but a heavy blow against the vital centre of our fiercest enemy. (Loud cheers.)"

"We have the firm will to conquer, and a rock-firm confidence that we shall perform our task. From the commander of the fleet to the youngest sailor and stoker there rings only one conviction, namely, that we must persevere and not relax until we have accomplished it." (Continuous loud cheering.)

"In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir E. Carson, replying to Mr. Holt, said that the question of issuing secret instructions to those masters of British ships whose parents were at the time of their birth British subjects, had been reconsidered, and it had been decided to set up a special committee to consider exceptional cases."

"The following is taken from the London Daily Chronicle:

"At last the Admiralty have been moved to reconsider the question of the conditions under which their secret sailing instructions are issued to master mariners."

"It may be remembered that 'The Daily Chronicle' some time ago drew attention to the case of Captain Riepenhausen, son of a Hanoverian subject, who had served all his seagoing life on British vessels, and whose mother was a Scotswoman."

"From the outbreak of the war until a month or two ago, Captain Riepenhausen, who was in the service of Messrs. Holt, of Liverpool, received the Admiralty secret instructions. They were withdrawn on the ostensible plea that at the time of the captain's birth his father was an unqualified alien—although belonging to a friendly nation."

"This decision, of course, deprived the captain of the means of earning a livelihood."

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FIRST DAYS IN BAGDAD.

UNIMPOSING CORTEGE FOR A

STATE ENTRY.

Mr. Edmund Candier, the representative of the British Press in the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, sends by mail the following description by a Staff Officer of the Expeditionary Force of the scenes which attended the British entry into Bagdad.

"Nothing could have been more casual than our entry into Bagdad. Four of us were riding ahead of the column through the palm groves, talking of some action of a week ago. We were not quite sure whether we were going to bump up against the Turk. He had slipped out of the Tel Mithra position the night before, and after the way he had fought for every nameless ditch between Sheikh Saad and Shumran it was difficult to believe that he would leave the City of the Caliphs behind without a last ambush."

"A matter of feet two squadrons of cavalry had already entered, and our troops had reached the right bank soon after dawn, and were waiting for boats to cross. We were talking about the Western Front when the colonel in command of the vanguard said—

"By Jove! I believe these fellows are bringing us the keys of the Citadel."

"We saw three figures in black approaching along the unmetalled road between the wall and gardens. As they drew near they waved their rifles and called out to us 'Good morning, how are you?' This bold, confident, and familiar greeting was amusingly unexpected. As we rode on other groups joined them and they all repeated the same greeting. Then they began to cheer."

"Among them were girls and matrons of fair complexion and unveiled—an almost embarrassing sight to men who had seen nothing in the shape of a woman for over a year beyond black veils and their pitchers on the Tigris bank."

"We had been 'bivouacking' out in a blowing dust. We were dirty, unwashed, and called out to us 'Good morning, how are you?' This bold, confident, and familiar greeting was amusingly unexpected. As we rode on other groups joined them and they all repeated the same greeting. Then they began to cheer."

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